The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiſer.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRS RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. II.] [12s. per An.] THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1791. [4d. ſingle.] [No. 94.]

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next will be expoſed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,
A VARIETY OF
Wet & Dry Goods.

JAMES WILSON, V.M.
Alexandria, May 12, 1791.

N. B. The Vendue-Store will be kept conſtantly open, and well attended, for the reception of all kinds of Goods, and Commiſſion Buſineſs. J. W.

Spring Goods.

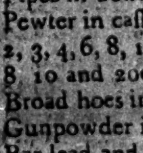
ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Per the Caſtor, Capt. Simms, from Whitehaven,
A large and general Aſſortment of
Spring Goods,
Which will be opened and ready for Sale in a few Days, by Wholeſale only.
Alexandria, April 28, 1791. 92—t.f.

Spring Goods.

BUCHAN, PATTON & CO.
Have imported in the Virginia, from London, and Fanny, from Glaſgow,
An Aſſortment of GOODS,
Suitable to the ſeaſon, conſiſting of
IRISH Linens and ſheetings,
Scotch oſnaburgs, tow and lint,
Twilled ſacking,
Brown and white Ruſſia ſheeting,
Britiſh ſail-canvaſs, dowlas,
A large and elegant aſſortment of muſlins of every deſcription,
Calicoes and chintzes,
Printed and checked handkerchiefs,
Durants, calamancoes, wild-bores, &c.
Pillow-fuſtians, denims, ſatinets, &c.
Men and women's ſilk, cotton and thread hoſe,
Ribbons, ſilk twiſt and ſewing ſilk,
Silk handkerchiefs,
Luſtrings and modes,
Hats in boxes aſſorted,
A few ſuperfine cloths, kerſeymires, &c.
Striped Siſeſias and ſagothies,
An extenſive aſſortment of Stationary, conſiſting chiefly of blank books, writing-paper, quills, RELIGIOUS BOOKS, &c. &c.
Queen's ware in caſks,
Glaſs quart bottles in do.
7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, and 10 by 12 window-glaſs in boxes and half-boxes,
Pipes in boxes,
Pewter in caſks aſſorted,
2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 20d. nails in do.
8 10 and 20d. brads,
Broad hoes in caſks,
Gunpowder in do.
Bar-lead and ſhot in do.
Copperas and brimſtone in do.
Durham muſtard in boxes,
Paints in cags,
Snuff in caſks:

All of which, with what they before had on hand, they will now diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh, Produce, or Public Securities.
Alexandria, April 27, 1791. 92—3w.

JUST IMPORTED,
And for Sale,
By THOMAS VOWELL,
At his Store, in Fairfax Street, the following Articles:
BEST London ſuperfine 7-4 broadcloths of different colours,
Superfine buff and white kerſeymires,
Plain and ribb'd cotton hoſe,
Random and ſtriped do.
Faſhionable metal buttons,
Herring-bone and Imperial do.
Striped Hollands, linen and cotton,
Toilenets and waiſtcoat ſhapes, &c. &c.
With a variety of other Goods, which make up a neat aſſortment of Spring Goods, which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.
Alexandria, April 27, 1791. 92—3w.

For CHARTER,
The SHIP
MARY,

SAMUEL BARNES, Maſter,
Burthen 200 tons, completely fitted, and ready to take her cargo on board.—Apply to PORTER and INGRAHAM, or to the Captain, at Col. Ramſay's wharf.
Alexandria, April 27, 1791. 92—3w.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM LOWRY & CO.
By the *Rachael*, Capt. *Blakeney*, juſt arrived from *London*,
HAVE RECEIVED
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT,
Which will be diſpoſed of upon reaſonable Terms, by the Piece or Package.
The following are a part of this Importation, viz.
A variety of beſt ſuperfine cloths, ſeconds, and kerſeymires; a large aſſortment of 4-4 5-8 4-4 Iriſh linens; German and Iriſh dowlas; Scoſch and Iriſh ſheetings; brown and white Ruſſia ditto; Raven's duck; tickleburgs; oſnaburgs; brown Hollands; twilled ſacking; heeding rolls and Britiſh ſail-canvas; a moſt elegant variety of printed muſlins, muſl nets, calicoes, cottons and ſhawls; Pulicat, check and linen handkerchiefs; a large aſſortment of waiſtcoat patterns; coſſae, book and jaconet muſlins of various widths; muſlinets; muſlin aprons and handkerchiefs; pillow fuſtians, jeans, jeanets, ribdelieus, royal-ribs, denims &c.—cotton and linen, Holland and apron checks; French cambricks and lawns; thread edgings; lace, tapes, oſnaburg and coloured threads; bindings; pins; needles; ſewing-ſilk and legee; black mode; Perſians and ribbons; ladies' faſhionable riding hats; men's plated ditto, and well aſſorted felt hats in ſmall packages; a large aſſortment of men and women's cotton and thread hoſe; durants, wildbores, ſatinets, bombazeens, &c.—gloves, &c. well-aſſorted trunks of cutlery, and caſks of ironmongery; an extenſive aſſortment of faſhionable metal buttons; Imperial ditto; men and women's plated and pinchbeck buckles; knives and forks; penknives, ſciſſars, razors, &c, &c. ſtock-locks, padlocks, money-ſcales, hinges, deſk-mounting, &c. &c.—well-aſſorted caſks of beſt London pewter; crates of Queen's ware; hunter's pipes in boxes; white lead in oil; Spaniſh brown, &c.—ſhot; lead; Crawly ſteel; 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 20d. nails and brads; tortoiſe ſhell, ivory, toupee and horn combs; foul's cap, pot and poſt paper, &c. &c. &c.
Alexandria, April 4, 1791. 89—13w.

At a Court continued and held for the County of Fairfax, 26th March, 1791.

ANDREW CLOW and Co. Complainants,
AGAINST
JOSEPH WILKS, and JOSIAH WATSON and Co. Defendants.
} In Chancery.

THE defendant, Joſeph Wilks, not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On motion of the ſaid complainants by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid Joſeph Wilks do appear here on the third Monday in June next, to anſwer the bill of the complainants; and that the defendants, Joſiah Watſon and Co. do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, any debt by them owing to, or effects of, the ſaid Joſeph Wilks in their hands, until the further order or decree of this Court: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the church of the Pariſh of Fairfax in the county aforeſaid, and at the door of the Court-Houſe of the ſaid county.
(A copy) Teſte, P. WAGENER, c. c.
90—2m.

At a Court continued and held for the County of Fairfax, 26th March, 1791.

John Harper, Complainant,
AGAINST
Abraham Faw, Samuel Harriſon, and Barbara his wife, John Gibo, Sebaſtian Schiefs, Peter Wiſe, agent for John Gibo, and Sebaſtian Schiefs and Mary Saunders, William Hartſhorne, Benjamin Shreve, and John Butcher, Executors of John Saunders, deceaſed, Defendants.
} In Chancery.

THE defendant, Abraham Faw, not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On motion of the ſaid complainant by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid Abraham Faw do appear on the third Monday in June next, to anſwer the bill of the complainant; and that the other defendants do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, any debt by them owing to, or effects of the ſaid Abraham Faw in their hands, until further order or decree of this Court: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the Church of the Pariſh of Fairfax in the County aforeſaid, and at the door of the Court-Houſe of the ſaid County.
(A copy) Teſte, P. WAGENER, c. c
90—2m.

FOR SALE,
On Occoquan River, near Colcheſter,
A FINE BRIGANTINE, now on the ſtocks, burthen 160 tons, will be ready to launch early in June next,—Any one inclinable to purchaſe, it is preſumed would wiſh to ſee her on the ſtocks, when every part might be inſpected. She is built entirely with black walnut, locuſt, mulberry and wild-cherry; and perhaps a finer veſſel for the ſize never was built in America. A great bargain may be had if purchaſed immediately, or before rigged, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at Neabſco-Furnace, in Prince-William County, near Dumfries.
WILLIAM BEALE, jun.
Neabſco, May 3, 1791. 93—3w.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to call upon all thoſe indebted to the eſtate of *John Muir*, Eſq. deceaſed, late Merchant in this place, by bill, bond, account, or otherwiſe, to come to an immediate ſettlement. Any claims againſt the ſaid eſtate will be attended to; therefore a full and ſpeedy ſettlement is the more neceſſary, as this only detains the ſubſcriber in America. Such coercive meaſures as the law affords (to which, if this advertiſement be ineffectual, the ſubſcriber muſt, of neceſſity, be impelled) are equally painful on the one hand, as they muſt, in effect, be additionally expenſive on the other.

Mr. *Muir*, in his lifetime, gave public notice to all having buſineſs with him, to ſettle their accounts, that his eſtate, after his removal from the country, or deceaſe, might not be injured by "*trumped-up* accounts (as he emphatically ſtiled them) which he knew, by attentive obſervation and long experience, to be nothing uncommon in the world"—No ſuch accounts having, in the courſe of four years, made their appearance, none ſuch, it is to be preſumed, at all exiſt.

If there be any more claims againſt the eſtate of *Robert Muir*, deceaſed, let them be brought in for examination.

Nothing will give the ſubſcriber more ſincere pleaſure than to find that this notification ſhould prevent ſteps apparently hard, but in her circumſtances abſolutely neceſſary.
ELIZABETH MUIR, Executrix.
Alexandria, April 26, 1791.

ALL thoſe indebted to the above-mentioned eſtate, by bond, account, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, who is fully authoriſed and impowered to ſettle and receive the ſame; for which purpoſe all the books, bonds, accounts, &c. of the ſaid deceaſed, are lodged in his poſſeſſion. GEORGE DENEALE.
Alexandria, April 26, 1791.

TO BE RENTED,
THE late DWELLING-HOUSE of *John Muir*, deceaſed, ſituated on the corner of King and Royal Streets, in the Town of Alexandria. This houſe is equalled by few in Alexandria in point of convenience and ſituation for buſineſs, being in one of the moſt public parts of the ſaid Town. It has four rooms on the firſt floor, and five on the ſecond, and a good dry cellar under the whole; a large kitchen, ſtable, coal and other convenient houſes, as alſo a ſmall warehouſe, fronting on King-Street, a large back yard well paved, and a very commodious garden. This houſe is well ſituated for a wholeſale ſtore, into which it can eaſily be converted, if any perſon ſhould wiſh to rent it for that purpoſe. For terms apply to GEORGE DENEALE.
Alexandria, April 27, 1791.
N. B. Alſo to be hired, a good HOUSE-CARPENTER, and a SERVANT MAN, uſed to wait in a houſe. 92—6w.

POTATOES,
Suitable for Planting.
A Few buſhels of yellow rough-ſkin and red POTATOES, from Rhode-Iſland, in excellent order, and at the very low price of 1/8 per buſhel, may be had of
ROGERSON & DABNEY,
Who have alſo on Hand
A few hhds of low priced SUGAR, and a few barrels of PRIME PORK.
Alexandria, April 27, 1791. 92—3w.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.
DESERTED, on the 19th ultimo, from the Alexandria Company of Levies, JOHN SPURR, and THOMAS JONES. I have reaſon to ſuppoſe they are lurking about in the neighbourhood of this place. They are ſo well known that a deſcription of them is unneceſſary. For the apprehending and delivering them to me, or any other Officer of the Company, ſo that they may be brought to puniſhment, I will pay the above reward, or *Four Dollars* for either of them.
NICHOLAS HANNAH, Capt. v. a. l.
Alexandria, May 5, 1791. 93—3w.

GEORGE SWEENY
Moſt reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Store next Door to Meſſrs Hanſon & Bond's Printing-Office, in Prince-Street,
Where he is now opening for Sale,
An elegant Aſſortment of
DRY GOODS,
Suitable for the Seaſon, and
An Aſſortment of
WET GOODS,
Juſt received *via* Baltimore, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced Prices, for Caſh, Country Produce, Public Securities, and old Continental Money.
Alexandria, May 5, 1791. t. f.

JAMES DOUGLAS & CO.
Moſt reſpectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced buſineſs at Mr. *William Hunter's* Store, in Fairfax Street,
Where they are now opening, and have for Sale,
A neat and general Aſſortment of
DRY GOODS,
Suitable for the Summer ſeaſon;
Amongſt which are
Calicoes and chintzes of the neweſt patterns; ribbons; humhums; plain, ſtriped and croſs-bar'd muſlins; check, ſpotted and white bordered linen and cotton handkerchiefs, and cotton romalls; ſilk, and ſilk and cotton Bandanos, with a variety of ſhawls, chequered & ſtriped; Iriſh linen, 4/4, 7/8 and yard-wide, and ſhirting linen; Engliſh, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings; Ruſſia drabs and Ravens duck; Iriſh and German dowlas and huckabacks; muſlinets of all kinds; Marſeilles quilting; table-cloths; ſtriped and brown Holland; cotton and linen check; men's, women's and boys' thread and cotton hoſe, men's ſilk and cotton twilled do. bed-ticks and bed-bunts; Britiſh and German oſnaburgs; oſnaburg, ſtitching, Nun's and coloured thread; durants; Joan's ſpinning; calamancoes; camblets, moreens, crapes and barreens; velvets; thickſets; corduroys; rufſells; royal ribs, ſatinets and rib delicus; waiſtcoat patterns; ſewing-ſilk and twiſt; playing cards, writing paper, and a few blank books; mens' and boys' felt, and men's and ladies' faſhionable caſtor hats with high crowns; India nankeens, Manchester do. plain and ſtriped; men's and women's gloves; a few pieces of coarſe, fine, ſuperfine and elaſtic cloths and kerſeymires; a quantity of well-aſſorted hardware, and a few bottles of *Federal Snuff*, together with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

They have alſo for Sale,
Hyſon ſkin and bohea tea; coffee; muſcovado and loaf ſugar; and a quantity of good old ſpirit:—All of which they intend to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Country Produce, and hope that, from the reduced prices and quality of the goods, together with their unremitting endeavours to pleaſe, they may be able to merit the attention and patronage of a generous Public.
Alexandria, May 5, 1791. 93—3w.
N. B. JAMES DOUGLAS & CO. expect a general Aſſortment of WET GOODS in a few days.

ALEXANDRIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.

				Dols.		Dols.
1 Prize	of			750	is	750
2				200		400
3				50		150
4				25		100
20				10		200
40				5		200
530				3	to be paid by Tickets of the 3d Claſs,	1590
600 Prizes,						3390
1400 Blanks.—Deduction,						610
						4000
2000 Tickets at 2 Dols.						4000

The Managers give Notice, that the *Drawing of the 2d. Claſs will poſitively commence on the third Tueſday in June*, being Fairfax Quarterly-Court Week.——Tickets may be had of the reſpective Managers, who will exchange Tickets in the 2d Claſs for Two-Dollar Prizes in the firſt, according to the Scheme. Thoſe poſſeſſed of prizes payable in Caſh, may receive their money by applying to
JOHN MURRAY, Treaſurer.
Alexandria, April 28, 1791.

☞ CASH given at the Printing Office for old Seines, and old white Rope, belonging to Seines, after they are worn out, and unfit for fiſhing.

THERE may be had in the Protestant Episcopal Church at Alexandria, several PEWS, that are considered to possess equal convenience to any therein; and also some that are not of the first description, and at reduced prices, according to their situation.—And, to accommodate those who may incline to take Seats, we have authorized Mr. OLIVER PRICE to dispose of all that remain unoccupied, agreeable to a resolution of the Vestry of the 15th of March, 1790, in that case provided.

W. PAYNE, } C. Ws.
R. WEST. }

May 11, 1791. 94—3w

JAMES WILSON
HAS NOW UPON HAND,
A general Assortment of
Spring Goods,

Consisting of Linens; White and Brown Sheetings; Calicoes; printed and check Handkerchiefs; Silk, Cotton and Thread Stockings; which he will sell low by retail, at his store, next door to the Vendue Store.

Alexandria, March 31, 1791.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, lying in Fairfax County, Virginia, on the head of Difficult-Run, within 18 miles of Alexandria, 16 of George-Town, and 12 of the Little Falls of Patowmack, convenient to several good Grist-Mills. This tract of land contains 110 acres by patent; about one half of it is cleared, and under good fencing, and will produce every kind of grain or tobacco equal to any land in this part of the country. There are on it a dwelling-house, kitchen, dairy, and corn house; 200 bearing apple-trees, and about the same number of peach-trees, and cherry-trees, of different kinds.

Also, one TRACT of LEASED LAND, in Loudoun County, near Amos Fox's Mill, about 2 miles from the former, containing 270 acres, in good order for cropping and farming. There are on it a good dwelling-house, with a stone chimney, and divided into convenient rooms above and below stairs, a good barn, or tobacco-house. This lease is for three lives, and all the persons living; subject to an annual rent of Five Pounds.—Any person, or persons, inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living in Fairfax County.

JAMES WREN.

April 30, 1791. 93—tf. t.f.

FOR SALE,

Two LOTS of GROUND, in the Town of Alexandria. One of said lots lies between Water and Union Streets, opposite Mr. Wilson's, 45 feet front on King-Street, and 76 feet in depth, to a street 50 feet wide.—The other lies on the eastside of Mrs. Stuart's, near the intersection of King and Water Streets, 34 feet 4 inches front on King-Street, extending back 90 feet to a 22 feet alley. Both lots have the advantage of two handsome fronts, and are as advantageously situated for commerce as any in Town. For terms apply to Col. *Dennis Ramsay*, or the subscriber.

ROBERT ALLISON.

Alexandria, May 5, 1791. 93—3w.

One Hundred and Fifty Guineas Reward.

Baltimore County, ss.

WHEREAS information has been made to us the Subscribers, Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Baltimore County, on oath, that a Duel was fought this morning between a certain THOMAS HADFIELD and DAVID STERRETT, by which the said David Sterrett was killed by the said Thomas Hadfield, and that a certain JOHN BARRY, otherwise JAMES BARRY, was second to, and aiding and abetting, the said Thomas Hadfield, in the murder aforesaid:

These are therefore requiring you to pursue and apprehend the said Thomas Hadfield and John Barry, otherwise James Barry, and take them before a Justice of the Peace for said County, to answer to the said charge, and be dealt with according to Law.

Given under our Hands and Seals, this 29th day of April, 1791.

JOHN MOALE, (L. S.)
JAMES CALHOUN, (L. S.)
GEORGE SALMON, (L. S.)

To the Sheriff of Baltimore County.

Baltimore-Town, April 30, 1791.

WHEREAS by Inquisition taken on yesterday, it was found by a Jury that on yesterday morning a certain THOMAS HADFIELD, (Merchant, a native of Great-Britain, resident of Alexandria, in the Commonwealth of Virginia) had wilfully and maliciously MURDERED, in a duel, Mr. DAVID STERRETT, of this Town, Merchant; and that a certain JAMES BARRY, of this town, was the second of the said Thomas Hadfield, and ACCESSARY to the MURDER of the said David Sterrett; And whereas a warrant hath issued for the apprehending of the said Thomas Hadfield, and James Barry, and information is received that the said Hadfield and Barry have fled from this State into the Commonwealth of Virginia; I do hereby promise to pay *One Hundred Guineas* to any person who shall arrest the said Thomas Hadfield, and deliver him to the Sheriff of Baltimore County; and to pay *Fifty Guineas* to any person who shall arrest the said James Barry, and deliver him to the Sheriff of Baltimore County.

JOHN M'LURE,

93—3w. *Uncle of David Sterrett, deceased.*

OF FRANCE.

A WRITER in an English paper, gives the following elegant description of France. That it was the favoured country of nature, blessed with a happy diversity of climates; enriched with the choicest and most delicate productions of a luxuriant soil, embracing the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas; formed for empire, for dominion, and for superiority among the European kingdoms; and uniting in herself every natural advantage which industry can bestow, or commerce can procure.

Extract from Doctor PRIESTLEY'S *Letters to Mr.* BURKE, *just published.*

"With the superstitious Respect for Kings, and the Spirit of Chivalry, which Nothing but an Age of extreme Barbarism recommended, and which Civilization has banished, you seem to think that every thing great and dignified has left us:—; "Never, never more," you say, Page 113, "shall we behold that generous Loyalty to Rank and Sex, that proud Submission, that dignified Obedience, that Subordination of the Heart, that kept alive, even in servitude itself, the Spirit of an exalted Freedom—The unbought grace of life, the cheap defence of Nations, the Nurse of manly Sentiment and heroic Enterprise, is gone!—It is gone! that Sensibility of Principle, that Chastity of Honour, which felt a stain like a Wound, which inspired Courage whilst it mitigated Ferocity, which ennobled whatever it touched, and under which Vice itself lost Half its Evil, by losing all its Grossness!"

"This is, perhaps, the most admired Passage in your whole Performance; but it appears to me, that in a great Pomp of Words, it contains but few Ideas, and some of them inconsistent and absurd. So different, also, are Men's Feelings, from the difference, no doubt, of our education, and the different Sentiments we voluntarily cherish through Life, that a situation which gives you the Idea of Pride, gives me that of Meanness. You are proud of what, in my opinion, you ought to be ashamed, the Idolatry of a Fellow-Creature, and the Abasement of yourself. It discovers a Disposition from which no "manly Sentiment or heroic enterprise" can be expected. I submit to a King, or to any other civil Magistrate, because the good order of Socity requires it; but I feel no Pride in that Submission; and the "Subordination of my Heart," I reserve for Character only, not for Station. As a Citizen, the object of my respect is the Nation and the laws. The Magistrates, by whatever Name they are called, I respect only as the confidential Servants of the Nation, and the Administrators of the Laws.

"These Sentiments, just in themselves, and favouring of no Superstition, appear to me to become Men whom Nature has made equal, and whose great Object, when formed into Societies, it should be to promote their common Happiness. I am proud of feeling myself a man among Men; and I leave it to you, Sir, to be proud of your "Obedience, and to keep alive," as well as you can, "in Servitude itself, the Spirit of an exalted "Freedom:" I think it much easier, at least, to be preserved out of a State of servitude than in it. You take much Pains to gild your Chains; but they are Chains still.

"If, Sir, you possess this "generous Loyalty, this proud Submission, this dignified obedience, and this Subordination of the Heart," both to Rank and Sex, how concentrated and exalted must be the Sentiment, where Rank and Sex are united! What an exalted Freedom would you have felt, had you had the happiness of being a subject of the empress of Russia; your Sovereign being then a woman. Fighting under her auspices, you would no doubt have been the most puissant of Knights-Errant, and her redoubted Champion against the whole Turkish Empire, the Sovereign of which is only a Man."

EXTRACT *from* MR. PAINE'S *celebrated* Answer *to Mr. BURKE'S* Attack *on the FRENCH REVOLUTION.*

On Hereditary Succession

In whatever light hereditary succession, as growing out of the will and testament of some former generation, presents itself, it is an absurdity. A cannot make a will to take from B the property of B, and give it to C; yet this is the manner in which (what is called) hereditary succession by law operates. A certain former generation made a will to take away the rights of the commencing generation and all future ones, and convey those rights to a third person, who afterwards comes forward, and tells them in Mr. Burke's language, that they have *no rights*, that their rights are already bequeathed to him, and that he will govern "in contempt" of them. From such principles, and such ignorance, Good Lord deliver the world!

But, after all, what is this metaphor, called a crown, or rather, what is monarchy? Is it a thing, or is it a name, or is it a fraud? Is it "a contrivance of human wisdom," or of human craft, to obtain money from a nation under specious pretences? Is it a thing necessary to a nation? If it is, in what does that necessity consist? what services does it perform, what is its business, and what are its merits? Doth the virtue consist in the metaphor, or in the man? Doth the goldsmith, who makes the crown, make the virtue also? Doth it operate like Fortunatus's wishing cap, or Harlequin's wooden sword? Doth it make a man a conjurer? In fine, what is it? It appears to be a something going much out of fashion, falling into ridicule, and rejected in some countries, both as unnecessary and expensive. In America it is considered as an absurdity, and in France it has so far declined, that the goodness of the man, and the respect for his personal character, are the only things that preserve the appearance of its existence.

If government be, what Mr. Burke describes it, "a contrivance of human wisdom," I might ask him, if wisdom was at such a low ebb in England, that it was become necessary to import it from Holland and from Hanover? But I will do the country the justice to say, that was not the case; and even if it was, it mistook the cargo. The wisdom of every country, when properly exerted, is sufficient for all its purposes; and there could exist no more real occasion in England to have sent for a Dutch Stadtholder, or a German elector, than there was in America to have done a similar thing. If a country does not understand its own affairs, how is a foreigner to understand them, who knows neither its laws, its manners, nor its language? If there existed a man so transcendently wise above all others, that his wisdom was necessary to instruct a nation, some reason might be offered for monarchy; but when we cast our eyes about a country, and observe how every part understands its own affairs; and when we look around the world, and see that, of all men in it, the race of kings are the most insignificant in capacity, our reason cannot fail to ask us—"What are those men kept for?"

A New MATRIMONIAL CREED.

Whosoever would be married, before all things it is necessary that they hold the Conjugal Faith, which faith unless they keep whole and undefiled, without doubt, there will be scolding continually.

And the Conjugal Faith is this, that there were two rational beings created for the mutual comfort of both; the Man was created from the dust, and the Woman was produced from the Man; yet both are equal; and the Woman shall rule over the Man.

The Man was not created for the Woman, but the Woman for the Man, yet they are coequal, and the Woman shall govern the Man.

The Man was made different from the Woman, and the Woman from the Man, yet the twain shall be one flesh.

There is one dominion nominal of the Husband and another dominion real of the Wife; and yet there are not two dominions, but one dominion.

The Man is superior by creation, and the Woman is superior by usurpation; and there are not two superiors, but one superior; so likewise the Wife should obey her Husband, and the Husband must obey his Wife, yet they cannot both obey, but one must obey.

For, like as we are compelled by the Christian Verity to acknowledge that Wives must be in subjection to, and reverence, their Husbands in all things, so is the Wife forbidden by the courtesy of England, to be influenced by her Husband's will, or to pay any regard to his commands, so that in all thing as aforesaid the subjection of the superior to the inferior must be believed.

Whoever therefore would be married, must thus think of the Woman and the Man.

Furthermore, it is necessary, for matrimonial subordination, that we believe rightly the *infallibility* of the Wife.

For the right faith is, that we believe and confess that the Wife is fallible and infallible, perfectly fallible and perfectly infallible, of an erring Soul and an erring Will subsisting—fallible, as touching her human nature, and infallible, as touching her female sex—

Who, although she is fallible and infallible, yet she is not two but one Woman, who submitted to *lawful* marriage to acquire *unlawful* dominion, and promised religiously to obey, that she might more plausibly rule without controul.

This is the Conjugal Faith, which except a man believe faithfully, he had much better never be married.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.

The following statement of the transactions of the general government, relative to the Indian Tribes, is the result of the most deligent enquiry we have been able to make on the subject. We doubt not it will prove satisfactory, as it contains facts, and such general information as the public have a right to receive; it will also furnish the means of forming just ideas of the present posture of Indian affairs.

THE measures adopted by the general government, relative to the Indian tribes within the limits of the United States, are replete with moderation, justice and humanity. Philosophers, and the intelligent part of the human race, approve the wisdom of such conduct, while its opposers will consist entirely of people of a different description.

Instead of an oppressive system, having for its object, the extirpation of a race of men more sinned against, than sinning, it appears to be the design of the general government, to impart to the Indians, who were the original lords of the soil, all the blessings of life, of which their situation will admit, and to lead them by degrees, to a more settled and civilized mode of existence.

Waving the consideration of civilizing the Indians, which by many is deemed impracticable, the policy of observing a liberal and humane conduct towards them cannot be well denied.

It may be safely affirmed, that the expense of conciliating, and attaching all the neighbouring Indians to the interests of the United States, for a period of fifty years, would not be so great as the expenses of one campaign against either the Creeks, or the Choctaws.

At the commencement of the present constitution, the affairs upon the south-western frontiers presented a gloomy aspect.

The state of Georgia had been involved for a number of years, in serious hostilities with the Creek nation of Indians. In this contest, the state of Georgia had been greatly distressed, its frontier inhabitants compelled to abandon their plantations, and guards were mounted, even in the city of Savannah itself, to prevent a surprise.

Congress early took this subject into consideration, and voted the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of negotiations or treaties, with the Indian tribes. Three Commissioners were accordingly appointed for the purpose of holding a treaty with the Creek nation, in September, 1789, who were about to assemble at that time by virtue of a previous arrangement made under the directions of the old Congress.

Although these Commissioners were characters of high reputation, and repaired to the place appointed in due season, yet they failed of effecting a treaty at that time, owing to causes which are here unnecessary to be detailed.

But, although no permanent treaty was concluded, an informal truce was agreed to until the spring of the year, 1790.

The issue of this business placed the United States in a new and critical situation: Before, it seemed a contest arising out of disputes between Georgia and the Creeks, relative to local boundaries. But, the United States having interposed, they became interested therein, and responsible for all consequences.

The treaty had been broken off rather abruptly, on the part of the Creeks, and under circumstances which indicated aversion to an intimate connection with the United States. Had the Creeks committed hostilities, either before or after the expiration of the truce, it would have been difficult to have found the colour of an excuse for the United States not entering into an immediate war with that nation.

While on the one hand such a war, in which neither honour nor profit could be obtained, was to be avoided, if possible; so, on the other, the United States were bound to protect all their citizens from violence.

In order therefore to prevent the former, and to establish the latter, measures, honourable to the government, were devised, and executed with great ability, to induce the chiefs of the Creeks to repair to the residence of the general government, as the only means by which they could avoid the ruin impending over their nation.

The treaty with the Creeks at New-York, on the 7th of August, 1790, was the consequence of the visit of the Chiefs. This treaty has been reprobated by land-jobbers, interested individuals, and *some* of the inhabitants of Georgia.

But, the enlightened citizens of America highly approve of the treaty, as the groundwork of attaching the Creeks, and the whole body of southern Indians, to the interests of the United States, upon principles entitled to the approbation of the disinterested part of mankind.

The supreme executive of the United States has also taken measures to secure the Choctaws and Chickesaws, in their attachment to the United States, by assuring them of the full performance of the treaties of Hopewell.

And, a treaty is to be held by Governor Blount, of the territory of the United States south of the Ohio, during the present year, with the Cherokees.

Indeed there is the fairest prospect of not only making a permanent peace with all the southern nations of Indians, but of attaching them in such a manner to the interests of the United States, as to command their active services, if necessary.

The Yazous company, so called, who have purchased of the state of Georgia the pre-emption to almost the entire lands of the Choctaws, Chickesaws, and part of the Cherokees, are dwindling away, and the boasted plans of Mr. O'Fallon and his associates, are far from being realized. The general government will never be so lost to sentiments of justice and virtue, as to suffer a number of land jobbers to dispossess the Indians of their country, against existing laws and treaties, and thereby to plunge the United States in a war with those powerful tribes, who are otherwise zealously disposed to be our firm and intimate friends.

The warriors of the Creek Nation of Indians, are estimated at 6000—the Choctaws at 5000—the Chickesaws at 1300—and the Cherokees at 2500, amounting in all to nearly 15,000 warriors—The friendship of such powerful tribes, even upon principles of policy, is well worth cultivating. The value of their friendship is to be estimated by the expense of their enmity, independent of the disgrace attendant upon the injustice of attempting to deprive them of their lands, against the faith of the United States, stipulated by solemn treaties.

It were devoutly to be wished, that in turning our eyes to the regions north-west of the Ohio, the same prospects of peace appeared.

The general government took early measures for this purpose—Treaties had been formed, under the old government, with the six nations, the Wyandots, and Delawares, and some more of the western Indians—but, the Wabash Indians always declined to attend at the negociations of those treaties, notwithstanding they were invited thereto.

In order, if possible, to bring those deluded people to a just sense of their situation, the President of the United States directed that they should be invited a-new to treat of peace, and that the consequences of their refusal, and persisting in hostilities should be fully placed before them—and at the same time, the people

of Kentucky were prohibited from making any further incurſions into the indian country.

This invitation was executed early in the laſt year, to all the tribes inhabiting the river Wabaſh, from Poſt Vincennes, up to the Miami village. The invitation was not only refuſed by the Indians, but their hoſtilities were renewed with greater violence than ever.

The campaign therefore of the laſt year, was a meaſure of neceſſity—The Indians had been invading our frontiers, and had killed many hundred innocent men, women and children.

It became juſt and highly proper, to manifeſt the power of the United States over theſe blood-thirſty tribes. That the expedition did not entirely ſucceed, is to be much regretted, but it is unneceſſary in this place to inveſtigate the cauſes of its failure.

Notwithſtanding the provocations of theſe Indians, it is ſaid meaſures have been taken to open their eyes to their true ſituation, and, if poſſible, to induce them to peace, without the neceſſity of an active campaign againſt them; but, if the meaſures taken for this purpoſe ſhould be in vain, the meekneſs of chriſtianity will juſtify the government in taking effectual meaſures to prevent the murder of its peaceable citizens.

And the arrangements made, and which are in train of execution, will in all probability be entirely adequate to the full conviction of the hoſtile Indians, that they have abundantly more to hope from the mercy, than to expect from the weakneſs, of the United States.

It was to have been expected that ſome particular circumſtantial accounts would have been received from India by the Canton; the papers however now brought from that country bear too great reſemblance to thoſe publiſhed in England to enable us to aſcertain facts with any preciſion. It appears that Tippoo has gained a very conſiderable victory, in the outſet of the war; Col. Floyd's detachment being in a great meaſure cut to pieces, loſt its artillery and abandoned its encampment and baggage, which fell into the hands of the enemy.—Notwithſtanding this, the Engliſh predict ſucceſs to their army from every particular enterpriſe on foot—and a mortal raging ſickneſs having got into Tippo's army—his entire deſtruction is to follow of courſe!

Famine, the concomitant of war in India, is expected to add to the evils of the wretched inhabitants of that ill-fated country.

ALEXANDRIA, May 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"I rejoice to ſee by the papers, that the United States of America are in ſuch a flouriſhing condition, and that trade, commerce, huſbandry, arts, ſciences, manufactures, &c. begin to proſper on your ſide of the Atlantic. May the bleſſing of GOD continue to ſend peace, unity and proſperity to your vaſt weſtern empire! In London you have many hearty friends, and from the beſt information throughout all England. There is great joy among the friends of America here, when things go well in your land, and I can aſſure you, from perſonal obſervation, that your friends daily increaſe, and that the credit of the American States is perpetually riſing, all owing to your well eſtabliſhed and efficient government. May Heaven long preſerve your well-beloved GEORGE, and continue him to be the friend, the ſupporter and guardian of your dear native country!—America was the firſt who ſtept forth to light up the expiring lamp of freedom in the world; France has followed her example; and I truſt that in time, the whole globe will be illuminated with the ſame pure flame.

"I ſend you with this "a true and genuine "account of animal electricity and magnetiſm," which has been publiſhed here to put an end to the practice of teaching it for money; as vaſt ſums have been given for the knowledge of it in England, and perhaps the ſame may be the caſe in America: Though I am well perſuaded, from ſome acquaintance with both the countries, that the common people in America have much more general and uſeful knowledge than they have in any part of Great-Britain, and conſequently are not ſo violently led away and inflamed with novelty and curioſity. You can hardly have an idea, what crouds will collect together in London to behold the moſt trifling as well as common incident. Their curioſity is alive to every novelty, and hence many hundreds of people in this city have given, aſtoniſhing to tell! from 5 to more than 100 guineas, to acquire the information communicated in that little pamphlet!"

One of the Prizes of 2000 Dollars, in the Semi-Annual Lottery, we learn, belongs to Three Negroes in the Town of Newport, Rhode-Iſland.

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Sloop Friendſhip, Avery, from	Norfolk
—— Polly, Ellwood,	Philadelphia.

Sailed.

Ship Fanny, Tarbert, for	James River.
Sloop Poplar, Wood,	Weſt-Indies.
—— Friendſhip, Avery,	Norfolk.
Schooner Vermont, Green,	Weſt Indies.

A ſhort ACCOUNT of the ORIGIN and PROGRESS of SLAVERY.

[*Continued from No. 91 of this Paper.*]

AS a proof that Slavery owed it's eſtabliſhment in a great meaſure to the honourable light in which piracy was conſidered in the early ages of ſociety, as ſoon as the latter came to be generally deemed diſreputable, the prevalce of the former was conſiderably diminiſhed. When morality began to improve and enlighten the minds of men, the principle of honour (which, added to that of emolument, had given the practice of piracy an univerſal ſanction) became gradually oppoſed to it; which confined the buſineſs of kidnapping to thoſe over whom avarice was the ſovereign paſſion. To this claſs of people was given the appellation of Merchants; ſome of whom were engaged in the actual employment of ſeizing and dragging into ſlavery ſuch unhappy victims as fell in their way upon the different ſea coaſts, and others in purchaſing, for the advantage of ſelling again, even their own countrymen who had been way-laid and violently forced into bondage.—The merchants of Theſſaly, according to Ariſtophanes, were particularly infamous for the latter kind of depredation, and thoſe of Athens for the former.—To ſuch an alarming degree of danger to individuals, had this ſpecies of robbery obtained, that it was found neceſſary to ſuppreſs it by a law which inflicted death as the puniſhment for its violation.

Hiſtory dates the origin of involuntary ſlavery in the days of Nimrod; and Egypt is the firſt market recorded for the traffic of the human ſpecies.—As it was a very lucrative kind of commerce, it is preſumable every Town or village, of any conſiderable intercourſe with trading people, ſoon exhibited ſcenes of a like nature, and other places are accordingly mentioned in ſacred hiſtory.—From this repoſitory of hiſtorical facts, it appears that the Deity licenced ſlavery under certain limitations.—The Jews were authoriſed to make ſlaves of the heathens—Upon which circumſtance ſome writers have laid much ſtreſs for the juſtification of ſlavery at the preſent day; but the argument appears to loſe much of its weight by a diſpaſſionate attention to a chain of conſiderations which are neceſſarily connected with it.—The Jews were a favourite people:—They were in a peculiar relation to the deity, being under his immediate government and protection:—They were not only authoriſed to take ſlaves from the heathen nations, but expreſsly commanded to diſpoſſeſs the Canaanites of their territory, and to put them and every living creature among them to death: "But of the cities of theſe people which the Lord thy God doth give thee for an inheritance thou ſhalt ſave alive nothing that breatheth"—It is hardly ſuppoſable that this privilege which was given to the Jews, extends to the profeſſors of chriſtianity; if it does, the command which is here quoted, would be obligatory upon the latter as well as the former:—So that the argument proves too much.

The condition and treatment of ſlaves in the early ages were in general ſuch as the heavy hand of oppreſſion, actuated by avarice, and unreſtrained by law, would naturally produce. Perſons in the capacity of ſlaves were dead in a civil ſenſe, being incapable of judicial proceſs. They had neither name nor tribe, and were beaten and killed at diſcretion, without any legal prohibition or impediment. Notwithſtanding this was their general ſituation, there were however two places in which their condition in many reſpects was much more tolerable.—The Egyptian ſlaves, though they were compelled to the drudgery of exceſſive labour, might yet elude the perſecution of their Maſter, by flying to the Temple of Hercules; in this they had a place of refuge, and their lives were at all times under the protection of the law. At Athens their ſituation was ſtill better—they had their hours of mirth and relaxation—they were indulged in their amours, and had a greater liberty of ſpeech,—they were in fact treated with ſo much humanity in general, as to give occaſion to the obſervation of Demoſthenes "that the condition of a ſlave at Athens was preferable to that of a free citizen in many other countries."—They had their ſanctuary as well as the Egyptians, where they could eſcape cruelty and perſecution.—They had the privilege of relating their grievances and of obtaining redreſs,—their complaints were attended to, and, if found to be juſt, they were ſold to other maſters—But, above all, if by their induſtry they had acquired a ſum adequate to their value, by making a tender of it, they could demand and obtain their freedom.

(To be continued.)

Extracts from the anſwer to Mr. BURKE, *by Mr.* PAINE.

"*Government*, ſays Mr. Burke, *is a contrivance of human wiſdom*:" Admitting that government is a contrivance of human *wiſdom*, it muſt neceſſarily follow, that hereditary ſucceſſion, and hereditary rights (as they are called) can make no part of it, becauſe it is impoſſible to make wiſdom hereditary; and on the other hand, *that* cannot be a wiſe contrivance, which in its operation may commit the government of a nation to the wiſdom of an idiot. The ground which Mr. Burke now takes is fatal to every part of his cauſe. The argument changes from hereditary rights to hereditary wiſdom, and the queſtion is, Who is the wiſeſt man? He muſt now ſhew that every one in the line of hereditary ſucceſſion was a Solomon, or his title is not good to be a king.—What a ſtroke has Mr. Burke now made! To uſe a ſailor's phraſe, he has *ſwabbed the deck*, and ſcarcely left a name legible in the liſt of kings; and he has mowed down and thinned the Houſe of Peers, with a ſcythe as formidable as Death and Time. [*Alas the poor houſe of Peers!*]

"The opinions of men with reſpect to government, are changing faſt in all countries. The revolutions of America and France have thrown a beam of light over the world, which reaches into man. The enormous expences of governments, have provoked people to think, by making them feel; And when once the veil begins to rend, it admits not of repair. Ignorance of a peculiar nature, once diſpelled, and it is impoſſible to re-eſtabliſh it. It is not originally a thing of itſelf, but is only the abſence of knowledge; and though man may be *kept* ignorant, he cannot be *made* ignorant. The mind in diſcovering truth, acts in the ſame manner as it acts through the eye in diſcovering objects; when once any object has been ſeen, it is impoſſible to put the mind back to the ſame condition it was in before it ſaw it. Thoſe who talk of a counter-revolution in France, ſhew how little they underſtand of man. There does not exiſt in the compaſs of language, an arrangement of words to expreſs ſuch as the means of effecting a counter-revolution. The means muſt be an obliteration of knowledge; and it has never yet been diſcovered how to make man *unknow* his knowledge, or *unthink* his thoughts.

The following paragraph more than hints that Mr. Burke is penſioned.

Mr. Burke is labouring in vain to ſtop the progreſs of knowledge; and it comes with a worſe grace from him, as there is a certain tranſaction known in the city, which renders him ſuſpected of being a penſioner in a fictitious name. This may account for ſome ſtrange doctrines he has advanced in his book, which, though he points it at the Revolution Society, is effectually directed againſt the whole nation.

CANINE MADNESS.

When perſons have been bit by a dog ſuppoſed to be mad, the dog is generally killed before any one has aſcertained his condition: in conſequence of which, the perſon bit continues in a cruel uncertainty. M. Petit, an eminent ſurgeon in France, has publiſhed the following experiment for determining whether the ſuſpicion is groundleſs or not.

He rubs the teeth, gums, and the throat of the dead dog, with a piece of meat that has been dreſſed; taking care that there be no blood to ſtain it; and then offers it to a living dog; if the living animal refuſes it, with crying and howling, it may be concluded that the dog was certainly mad; but if the meat was well received and eaten, there is nothing to fear.

Experiment to be made on a living dog.

Pour down the throat of a living dog, apprehended to be mad, a cup of balm tea, which will immediately kill him if he is mad.

N. B. Milk will have the ſame effect, though not ſo ſpeedily.

FOR SALE,

On the firſt day of June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Stover's-Town, by a decree of the Court of Shenandoah,

SUNDRY valuable LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, as under:

Lot 60. On this is a very commodious houſe for a large and genteel family, a good kitchen and ſtill-houſe: Alſo a Tanyard, Bark-houſe, and a quantity of bark, with tanning uteniils, ſo that a tanner may begin buſineſs immediately.

66. Adjoining lot No. 60, on which is a large barn, which will probably be neceſſary to the purchaſer of No. 60.

61. Half-acre Lot, a good garden joining the lot 60.

63. A Corner Lot, well ſituated.

55, 56, 71, 72. With houſes on them, in good ſituations. One is fitted up for a merchant, and is a good ſtand for a ſtore.

15, 20, 49, 26. Four out-lots, five acres each, and incloſed ſo as to ſuit the purchaſers of in-lots.

A valuable Plantation, near the town, containing 324 acres, with a good barn and outhouſes upon it.

A Plantation on Cedar Creek, containing 183 acres, which coſt the late owner about £.300.

One of the ſubſcribers, if ſomething unforeſeen does not prevent it, will attend the Sale, and will be empowered to give deeds, or bonds for deeds, in place of the whole ——☞ A credit will be given to ſuit the purchaſers.

DAVID BRIGGS,
HENRY MITCHELL,
DAVID BLAIR,
WILLIAM GLASSELL.

Fredericksburg, 30th April, 1791. 94—3w.

☞ A MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY is requeſted at the ACADEMY To-morrow at 12 o'Clock, in order to elect a Preſident for the preſent year—and alſo to appoint a third Viſitor.

JAMES MUIR,
S. HANSON, of Sam. } Viſitors.

May 12, 1791.

☞ *Stop the Runaway!*

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday night, the 30th ult. *a Negro Man* named PETER: He is 25 years of age, of a remarkably low ſtature; had on when he went away a ſhort dark mixed coat, without pocket-flaps, and plain black horn buttons,—a green and white ſtriped waiſtcoat and green trouſers. He is ſuppoſed to be lurking about the town and neighbourhood. For apprehending and bringing him to me, if taken in or near Alexandria, I will give *Two Dollars*; if 10 miles from home, *Four Dollars*; and if 20 miles or upwards, *Twelve Dollars Reward.*

JONATHAN SWIFT.

Alexandria, May 11, 1791. 94—t. f.

N. B. Any perſon who harbours or conceals ſaid Negro, will be proſecuted to the utmoſt extremity of the law.

WILL BE SOLD,
On Saturday the 14th Inſt.
Seventy Puncheons of high-proof

JAMAICA SPIRIT;

And about 20 Barrels of

COFFEE,

For the Benefit of the Underwriters.

JAMES WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, May 12, 1791.

Will be ſold for Caſh,
On Saturday next, at 12 o'Clock, at the Vendue-Store,
Two young, healthy

Negro Boys,

12 and 16 years of age.

JAMES WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, May 12, 1791.

Boulting-Cloths.

THE Subſcriber hath juſt received a general Aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, fit for Merchant and Country Work, which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh only.

He aſſures the Public that they are of the firſt Quality, and are highly approved of by the Flour-Inſpector of Alexandria.

P. MARSTELLER.

Alexandria, May 12, 1791. 94 6w.

Alexandria Rum

FOR SALE.

The Subſcribers, who occupy the Diſtillery, have on hand a large Stock of RUM—and, as their conſtant Attention will be directed towards the Proſecution of the Buſineſs, they expect, in future, to keep fully ſupplied,

They have alſo for Sale,
SUGAR in Tierces and Barrels,
COFFEE of the firſt Quality, in do. do.
PORK in Barrels,
RICE in Tierces.

JOHN DONNELL & CO.

Alexandria, May 12, 1791. 94—t. f.

By Deſire of ſeveral of the Merchants and Traders of this City.

PROPOSALS for PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

PELOSI's MARINE LIST,

Which will contain the *inward* and *outward* bound Veſſels in every Port on the Continent, with other intereſting Occurrences; A compendious, accurate Price-Current will be added, which is chiefly intended to accomodate the Merchants and their foreign connexions.

It will be beautifully printed, on a nice thin Paper, ſuitable for letters per poſt, and delivered to the Subſcribers, every *Two Weeks*, at the price of One Guinea per Annum.

This *Marine Liſt* will be put to Preſs as ſoon as a Number of Subſcribers offer, ſufficient to defray the neceſſary Charges.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1791.

*** Subſcriptions will be received by the Printers hereof.

☞ Subſcribers to pay at the End of every Six Months.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, *a Negro Man*, named MARCUS, 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high: He is a ſenſible likely fellow, and of a remarkably black complexion.—The laſt time he was ſeen at my Quarter, in *Loudoun County*, was on *Sunday* the 24th ultimo—He is ſaid to have been ſeen in this Town on *Sunday* the 1ſt inſtant, and my Overſeer is informed that he intended for Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, beſides all reaſonable expenſes.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, May 11, 1791. 94—3w.

Six Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Alexandria Company of Levies, on the 9th inſtant, a certain THOMAS AUSTIN, 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, ruddy complexion, long brown hair, tied behind, ſhort turned-up noſe, and much addicted to liquor; He had on when he went away, a ſhort brown coat, round hat, fuſtian breeches, and nankeen waiſtcoat. He was met near Baltimore by a Gentleman, on Tueſday laſt. Any perſon delivering him to one of his officers at Alexandria, will receive the above Reward, and reaſonable expenſes.

NICHOLAS HANNAH, Capt. V. B. L.

Alexandria, May 11, 1791. 94—3w.

BOOKS.

I HAVE juſt received from Glaſgow and London, a very general collection of ENGLISH, LATIN and GREEK BOOKS, &c.—which I will ſell very cheap.

April 27, 1791. WILLIAM M'WHIR.

A ſmall Cargo of

RUM

For Sale, by

JOHN W. FLETCHER & CO.

Alexandria, May 5 1791. 93—3w.

N. B. They have alſo a quantity of NANKEENS on board of Capt. Ellwood, hourly expected from Philadelphia.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale; if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Clish; one containing 63 acres; another 245¼; the other 69¾; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11½ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill-seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber-Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-seat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 13 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 10 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and it's vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and it's being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack river upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973½ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.

TO BE LET,

MY DWELLING-HOUSE on Fairfax Street, Alexandria. It is a very convenient one, and every way sufficient for the accommodation of a large family. For terms enquire of Capt. JOHN HAWKINS, in Alexandria, or of WILLIAM BAKER.

The Lodge, Prince George's County, Maryland, June 20, 1790.

ALEXANDRIA STREET LOTTERY:

Authorized by an Act of Assembly to raise Money to PAVE the STREETS of the Town.

Scheme.

FIRST CLASS.

				Dols.		Dols.
1	Prize	of	500	is		500
2			100	are		200
5			50			250
10			20			200
22			10			220
500			3			1500
			Last drawn Blank,			130
2500			2 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of 2d Class,			5000
3040	Prizes,					8000
6960	Blanks, at 1 Dol. to be paid in Tickets of the 4th Class, or Cash, at the Option of the Managers.					
			Deduction,			2000
10,000	Tickets at 1 Dol. each,					10,000

SECOND CLASS.

				Dols.		Dols.
1	Prize	of	1000	is		1000
2			300	are		600
3			100			300
			50			300
10			30			300
20			20			400
50			10			500
100			6			600
500			4			2000
			Last drawn Blank,			500
2000			3 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of 3d Class,			6000
2692	Prizes,					12,500
5308	Blanks.		Deduction,			3500
8000	Tickets at 2 Dols. each,					16,000

THIRD CLASS.

				Dols.		Dols.
1	Prize	of	1500	is		1500
1			1000			1000
1			500			500
5			100	are		500
8			50			400
12			20			240
30			10			300
40			8			320
80			6			480
500			5			2500
			Last drawn Blank,			500
2565			4 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of 4th Class,			10,260
3243	Prizes,					18,500
4757	Blanks.		Deduction,			5500
8000	Tickets at 3 Dols. each,					24,000

FOURTH CLASS.

				Dols.		Dols.
1	Prize	of	3000	is		3000
1			1000			1000
2			500	are		1000
3			200			600
16			100			1600
20			50			1000
25			30			750
50			20			1000
102			8			816
2379			6			14274
			Last drawn Blank,			1000
2599	Prizes,					26,040
5401	Blanks.		Deduction,			5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars, are					32,000
	Raised by the 1st Class,					2000
		2d,				3500
		3d,				5500
		4th,				5960
						16960
	Deduct for Blanks in 1st Class,					6960
	Remains for paving the Streets,					10,000

Which deduction is less than 12½ per cent.

A List of Prizes drawn in each Class, will be published, and such of them as are not demanded within four Months after publication, will be appropriated to the purposes intended by the Lottery.

The Managers present this SCHEME to the PUBLIC, and from the favourable prospects of advantage it holds forth to adventurers, as well as the general benefit that will be derived from the appropriation of the Money to the useful and necessary purpose of Paving the Streets, they flatter themselves that it will meet with general encouragement and approbation.

The First Class is so calculated, that the purchasers run no risk, as the Blanks will be received for Tickets in the fourth Class at their cost; through the whole of the Lottery, there are less than two Blanks to a Prize, and the deduction not 12½ per cent.

On a consideration of these circumstances, and also of the general accommodation that every person residing in or visiting the Town will receive from the Streets being paved, the Managers hope and expect they will be able to dispose of the Tickets of the First Class time enough to enable them to commence drawing on the fourth Monday in June next, at farthest. Should they be able to make sale of the Tickets sooner, the drawing will commence at an earlier day; of which notice will be given. The Managers pledge themselves to the Public for the punctual payment of all Prizes that may be drawn.

The managers of the former Lottery, for raising Money to be applied to the same purpose, having withdrawn their Scheme, from an opinion that the one now offered will be productive of more advantage to adventurers, as well as to the general object in view; the Managers of this Lottery therefore hope that those who have purchased Tickets in the former one will be equally desirous of forwarding the present, and that they may direct the Managers from whom they purchased, to vest at least as much Money in Tickets in this Lottery.

Josiah Watson, *William Hodgson*,
John Potts, Jun. *Olney Winsor*.
Jonathan Swift,

Alexandria, February 9, 1791.

Drift-wood wanted,

For which the Subscriber will pay, as soon as delivered and deposited into his wharf, as he shall direct, at the rate of ONE DOLLAR, per cord.

He can accommodate some of the best seats for stores on his wharf, and many within 30 feet of navigable water, as he intends to finish said wharf this spring; which has for some time accommodated vessels of various burthens, as the depth of water is sufficient for any. He has also a large Stone-warehouse, with eleven or twelve different apartments, all private, and a Sail-Loft 50 feet square; either of these unocupied may be immediately entered upon, monthly, or yearly; or the whole let together. He has other Lots more distant, and some on the bank, to accommodate dwellings, as well as store-houses. For terms apply to the subscriber.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU.

Alexandria, March 31, 1791. t. f.

☞ Ballast will be accepted in lieu of wharfage.

Bryan Hampson

Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public that he has moved to Fairfax-Street, opposite Messrs. PORTER *and* INGRAHAM'S, *at the* NEW-STORE,

Where he has for SALE

Old Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Port and Teneriffe Wines, by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Gallon; old Jamaica Spirits; old West-India Rum; New-England Rum; Molasses; white wine Vinegar; loaf and brown Sugar in Barrels, or by the Pound; Coffee and Chocolate; Rice by the Tierce or Pound; Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Nutmegs; Allspice; Pepper and Ginger; Indigo and Fig Blue; best shaving Soap; Castile, white and brown Soap by the Quantity or Pound; Sweet Oil by the Box or Bottle; Hair-Powder; Gun-Powder and Shot; mould and dipped Candles by the Box or Pound; Malaga Raisins by the Jar or Cag; Almonds; a few bags of Barley; a Quantity of best Starch; Cotton and Wool Cards by the Quantity or Pair; Mustard by the Dozen or Bottle; Stone Jugs.—He will, in a few days, have a Quantity of Lemmons in Boxes: All of which he will sell low for Cash.

Alexandria, February 22, 1791. t. f.

Patowmack Lands

FOR SALE.

Resurvey	on Dogwood plains,	263¾
Do.	on Walnut Level,	255
Do.	on Horselick,	302½
Do.	on Sugar Bottom,	360¼
		1181 acres.

The above lands are nearly adjoining, and situated in Washington County, Maryland, on Fifteen-Mile Creek, just at its junction with Patowmack river.—They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling-house, and a small plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Western Country, and is a fine stand for a tavern. Contiguous to these lands are small mountains, which must forever secure to the holders of them an inexhaustible range for stock. The navigation of the river is already perfected considerably above this property. They will be sold either for Cash, or upon Credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or

THOMAS H. HANSON.

Aug. 5, 1790.

ECLIPSE,

In high Order,

WILL stand at *Danby*, near the Falls-Church, Fairfax County, and cover mares at *TWENTY SHILLINGS* the season, or *TEN SHILLINGS* the single leap, payable the first of September in Cash or Country Produce at it's current value at that time.

ECLIPSE is eight years old this spring, a beautiful dark bay, fifteen hands and a half high, well formed, stout and active. His sire was old Eclipse, whose high blood and great performances are well known: His dam a Bay Bolton mare. He covered three years in Berkely, and one year in this County, and is remarkable for getting large, boney and active colts. He will be shewn at Alexandria on the first and second days of April-Court; and at Mr. Shepherd's, near Difficult, on the 6th day of April. The season commences from this date, and continues to the first day of August.

CHARLES LITTLE.

March 29, 1791. 2m.

☞ The Law for the Regulation of Seamen for Sale at this Office.

VIRGINIA.

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond, March 12, 1791.

Robinson, Sanderson and Rumney, Plaintiffs,
AGAINST
William Hunter, junior, Andrew Wales, Thomas Hewett, and Robert Lyle, Executors of the last will and testament of Robert Lyle, deceased, and Martha Lyle, widow and relict of William Lyle, Jane Lyle and Robert Lyle, children of the said Robert Lyle, and his Devisees, } Defendants.

THE Defendants, Thomas Hewett, Martha Lyle, and Jane Lyle and Robert Lyle, children and devisees of the said Robert, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the Plaintiffs by their Counsel, *It is ordered* that the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next October Term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively; and published at some Church in the Parish of Fairfax in the County of Fairfax, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door at the capitol, in the city of Richmond.

(A copy) Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. h. c. c.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

NEGRO ANDREW, the property of the subscriber, having, about 10 days since, absented himself from home, and not since appeared, is now considered as *a Runaway*. He had declined doing any work for some time before his departure, there being no one in the family able to compel him, and though always much indulged, and his service easy, is not now expected to return until forcibly brought home. He is a stout, robust, broad-shouldered, black fellow, about 40 years of age, and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; has with him a light blue coat, with red collar and cuffs, a gray ditto, a short jacket and overalls of coarse gray duffil, a pair of strong boots, and a pair of shoes, with other ordinary Negro-cloathing.—He may be idling about Alexandria, or at the Fishing-Landings along shore, or may have been persuaded to go down the river by water. He hath a wife at my Plantation in this neighbourhood, whom I have hired, to indulge him: Both of them were born and bred in Accomack County, on the Eastern-Shore.——For apprehending and securing him in gaol, I will give, if taken in or about Alexandria, Two Dollars; if 10 miles from home, Five Dollars; if 20 miles, Fifteen Dollars; and if 40 miles or upwards, Twenty Dollars, besides reasonable charges, if brought home.

W. BROWN.

Alexandria, April 26, 1791. 92—3w.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all persons who have any claims against the estate of Dr. *Frederick Spangenberg*, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly attested, in order for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, as I mean to settle the business as quick as possible.

JOHN STEWART *Administrator.*

Alexandria, April 27, 1791. 92—3w.

☞ NOTICE.

THE sale of Mr. *JOHN ARMISTEAD'S* Estate, which is under advertisement to take place on the 26th of may next, in the County of Prince-William, will certainly be carried into effect on that, or the next fair day.—Also, about thirty of the said Slaves, will be sold for *ready Money*, by

The ADMINISTRATRIX.

Alexandria, April 21, 1791. 92.—6w.

☞ IF *AGAR RAWDON*, formerly of York, in England, is living, and will apply to Messrs. *WILLIAMS & CARY*, of this Town, Merchants, he will hear of something to his advantage. If he is dead, any person giving authentic information thereof, shall be rewarded for the trouble.

Alexandria, *April* 28th, 1791.

N B. There is reason to believe that the said *RAWDON* lived in this Town about two years ago, as a Tanner—and that he had lost the calf of one leg in the American service during the late War. 92—3w

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Tuesday night, the 4th inst. *a Mulatto Woman*, named LUCE, aged about 25 years; is a remarkably well-looking wench, being stout and active. She may be immediately known by examining her hands and arms, having very considerable scars, occasioned by falling in a fire. She is an artful, insinuating woman, and has been entirely accustomed to house-work—Has taken with her a variety of cloaths, consisting of two suits of green cotton, 1 calico gown, 1 white ditto, 1 black do. 1 calico jacket and petticoat, 1 white do. 1 green durant petticoat, 1 pair of black calamanco shoes 1 pair of leather do. 1 black beaver hat, and a number of other things. She affects to be of the Methodist religion, and it is probable may be harboured by some of her own colour of that persuasion.—I will give the above reward to any person delivering her to me at Broad-Creek, or *Three Guineas* for securing her in any gaol. WILLIAM LYLES.

Maryland, Prince George's County, Broad-Creek, January 7, 1791.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanson and Bond.